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New-York Tribune.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1911.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Tribune's correspondent in London says that the King and the Prime Minister know what moves are to be made in the political game. Ambassador and Mrs. Reid and Ogden M. Reid left London for a short visit to the United States. The Tribune's correspondent in Paris says the sentiment against labor unionism in France is widespread. A dispatch from Etampes, France, says a record for a man failed to break the year's record for a distance of 392.68 miles, made by Maurice Tabuteau. It was announced at Berlin that Andrew Carnegie had given \$1,250,000 to establish a hero fund for Germany. The British Captain Frank Clarke won the British Empire prize for duration and distance by flying 190 miles in four hours and fifty minutes. Mr. Lanser, the French aviator, who left Paris on Thursday, arrived at Rome on Friday. The majority of the railway men in Italy have decided to defer the threatened strike until the end of January.

DOMESTIC.—John E. Moisant and Arch Hoxsey, the aviators, were killed in a similar manner by falls, the former at New Orleans and the latter at Los Angeles. The agreement for an international railway commission to regulate rates between the United States and New Orleans was made public at the State Department. The condition of the federal Treasury showed marked improvement in the year just ended, the deficit from ordinary operations being reduced to \$2,000,000. Governor-elect Dix took the oath of office at his home in Albany before the Secretary of State. Following the discovery of a shortage of nearly \$100,000 in the funds of the Westfield (Mass.) Savings Bank, Velenus W. Crowley, the treasurer of the institution, was arrested; he confessed to the misappropriation of funds of the bank from 1875 to 1890. The annual New Year's Eve ball was held at Tuxedo Park, N. Y.; many debutantes were present. Governor White at Albany presented to citizenship a group of about 150 new citizens. The total number of alleged vote sellers indicted in Adams County, Ohio, reached 1,258.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and lower. Complaint was served on the Controller in a suit to prevent payment of Chamberlain Hyde's salary, on the ground that he had performed no service to the city. Celebrations for the opening of the new subway line were held everywhere by the usual jubilation and attended by the usual noise. Arthur C. Train, who has been investigating alleged graft in Queens County, reported that the territory was a garden spot for "political" contractors. Joseph G. Robin will be able to plead in court on Tuesday, it was said, and Assistant District Attorney Noy said he was prepared to offset the insanity defense. State officials filed their answer to the suit brought by W. S. Reynolds to have declared unconstitutional the reapportionment law put off at a meeting of the Democratic legislature of Kings County. A polar bear in the Central Park menagerie severely lacerated the arm of a little girl who was feeding him.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for today: Cloudy. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 28 degrees; lowest, 15.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

The record of the achievements of science during the year just closed is a brief one, but is made noteworthy by the importance of some of the advances made. The first place belongs undoubtedly to Professor Paul Ehrlich, an old Nobel prize man, and his contribution to chemotherapy. While his invention is still on probation, as he himself admits, since a full lifetime of observation will be needed to prove its value as a radical cure for its specific purpose, it has already opened the door to a new advance of medical science in the treatment of recurrent fever, sleeping sickness and possibly of cancer, whose extermination by radium continues to be a matter of further investigation and experiment. There is admirable appropriateness in the fact that it was Mme. Curie who succeeded in the course of the year in obtaining pure radium. The perfection of an anti-typhoid vaccine must also be placed to the credit of French science.

The vast and rapid advance in aerial navigation during the year was achieved, as Mr. Wilbur Wright pointed out some time ago, in the province of its scientific development; but within the limits thus laid down by him the record is an extraordinary one. At the end of 1900 flying was still in its infancy. Bleriot had crossed the Channel, it is true, but the speed record at the close of that year, established by De la Grange, stood at 46 miles an hour; that for a sustained flight, Latham's, was 150 miles in 4 hours 17 minutes, and the highest altitude reached was only 1,950 feet, the record being Paulhan's. During 1910 successive records of speed, long distance and altitude have been established and broken here and in Europe, the Alps have been crossed and passengers have been carried across the Channel. The long distance record for sustained flight at the end of the year is 662.66 miles in 7 hours 45 minutes, established by Maurice Tabuteau at a French meet. The speed record is 57 seconds flat for a circular mile, made by another Frenchman, René Simon, at New Orleans. The altitude record has risen to the imposing figure of 11,474 feet, reached by an American, Hoxsey, at

Los Angeles. This advance has unfortunately been accompanied by an appalling loss of human life. The year closes with the deaths at New Orleans and Los Angeles of two of the foremost aviators of the day, Moisant and Hoxsey. The record of fatalities during the year is twenty-six aviators killed in Europe and four in America, one of them being Ralph Johnstone.

No notable advance was made during the year in the construction and practicability of dirigibles. Count Zeppelin's three failures were due in part to ill luck, but his flights demonstrated also the difficulties still to be overcome before his type of airship can be considered even approximately trustworthy. On the other hand, the French dirigible Clément-Bayard made a successful crossing from Compiegne to London in six hours. The fiasco of Mr. Wellman's transatlantic trip in the dirigible America has been forgotten. Still, he established a new record for the type, seventy-seven continuous hours up in the air, which is thirty-three hours more than Zeppelin's best overall record. During that time the America motored and drifted about 1,000 miles. In spherical balloon travelling, the trip of 1,711.13 miles made by Allan R. Hawley and Augustus Post in the America II, on October 17-19, deserves mention. They were up 48 hours 26 minutes, and reported their highest altitude reached as 24,200 feet. The year witnessed two catastrophes in this department of aeronautics, both in Germany, with a loss of seven lives.

In wireless telegraphy the advance made has not been epoch-making, but it is worth while to note that new long distance records were established between a German station and the west coast of Africa, four thousand miles, and more interesting still, between the station on top of the Eiffel Tower, at Paris, and the coast of Brazil, via a West African coast town.

The passage of Halley's comet through or near the earth's atmospheric envelope yielded no important astronomical data of any kind.

THE YEAR AT HOME.

Politically the most important event of the year of 1910 was the interruption of the complete control in national affairs which the Republican party has exercised since March 4, 1897. After an interval of sixteen years the voters of the country turned out of office a Republican House of Representatives and substituted a Democratic one. The change was undoubtedly due to popular dissatisfaction with the attitude assumed by a majority of the Republican leaders in both branches toward tariff legislation. The Republican national platform of 1908 promised that the country understood to be a substantial downward revision of the Dingley law schedules, but powerful party influences in the House and Senate antagonized President Taft's efforts to interpret the pledges of the platform in a liberal sense. Although the tariff was revised more than a year before the elections for the 62d Congress were held, and although Congress in the interval had shown a more progressive disposition and had passed much commendable legislation, the voters could not forget or forgive their disappointment.

A Republican majority of forty-five in the lower branch of Congress was converted into a Democratic majority of sixty-five. The Democratic victory was won, however, through Republican abstentions rather than through positive accessions to the opposition. Compared with the vote cast in 1908 for candidates for Congress the Republican strength fell off 1,650,171. The Democratic total decreased 834,937. The Democratic plurality in 1910 was only 128,799, and it is noteworthy that in many states Republican state officers received substantial pluralities while the Republican Congress ticket ran behind the Democratic. Democratic control of the lower house is a temporary experiment rather than a settled fact. To retain power there the Democracy must still convince the voters that in its present condition it is capable of administering the affairs of the nation.

Though condemned for its failure to meet public expectations in the passage of the Payne tariff law, the 61st Congress did much solid and admirable work. It amended the Hepburn Interstate Commerce act, created a court of commerce to deal with questions arising under that act, strengthened the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and brought nearer to practical realization the intention of the original interstate commerce law to regulate railroad rates in a spirit of justice both to the public and the railroads. A commission was created to look into the question of supervising the issue of stocks and bonds by railroads, a system of postal savings banks was established, the federal circle was enlarged by the admission of two new states—Arizona and New Mexico; political committees operating in two or more states to influence an election at which Representatives in Congress are chosen were required to file statements of their receipts and expenditures, free withdrawals of public lands for conservation purposes were authorized, a federal Bureau of Mines was created, the Alaska seal fisheries were further protected and many minor laws of substantial value were put on the statute book. The second session of the 61st Congress will deservedly rank as one of the most active and fruitful in the memory of this generation.

Two incidents of the session not strictly legislative attracted universal interest. They were the successful fight in the House of Representatives to liberalize the rules and break down the absolutism exercised by the Speaker and the important attempt to discredit Secretary Baileys and drive him out of President Taft's Cabinet. The Pinchot-Baileys investigation uncovered much personal venom, but it failed to establish the charges made against the Secretary. The chance of rules in the House quickly justified itself and is likely to produce permanent results in national politics.

In many of the states 1910 was a year of successful agitation for cleaner government and more direct control of party machinery by the voters. In this state corruption in the Legislature at Albany was again investigated by a legislative committee, and the influences in both parties which have profited by the practice of legislating at the behest and for the benefit of special interests were compelled to yield to the popular demand for freer party government. In the West the so-called "insurgent" movement in the Republican party developed surprising strength—an evidence of the widespread desire for a change in political methods and management.

Seven states—Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Oklahoma and South Carolina—ratified the income tax amendment to the federal Constitution and five states—Louisiana, Massa-

chusetts, New York, Rhode Island and Virginia—acted on it adversely. Eight states have now ratified the amendment. Arizona and New Mexico have both held conventions to frame state constitutions. These constitutions cannot become effective, however, until approved by Congress and the President and ratified by the voters of the new commonwealths.

The results of the decennial census were made public on December 10, 1910. They showed that the population of the United States, inclusive of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, is 93,402,151, an increase of 16,145,521, or 20.9 per cent, over the population in 1900.

Economically and industrially the year was one of steady progress, without boom conditions. The bearing of the Sherman anti-trust law on great industrial and commercial combinations has still to be disclosed through the Supreme Court's decisions in cases now before it. The tendency of the times is, however, apparently toward a stricter application of the prohibitions against unlawful restraint of competition. The federal government has decided to prosecute offenders criminally rather than civilly and to insist on jail sentences instead of fines. The Supreme Court has also greatly strengthened the law by holding that conspiracies attacked under it continue so long as the benefits of the unlawful combination continue, and do not become exempt from prosecution under the ordinary interpretation of the statute of limitations.

Foreign trade for the fiscal year 1909-'10 was larger than for the fiscal year 1908-'09. Imports increased from \$1,311,920,224 to \$1,557,819,988, and exports increased from \$1,063,011,304 to \$1,744,984,720.

THE YEAR ABROAD.

American foreign relations in 1910 were actively as well as passively beneficent. Mr. Knox's proposal to develop the international prize court into an international court of arbitral justice created a profound impression and enjoys promise of realization, while his suggestion of the neutralization of the Manchurian railroads, while not accepted, was not without good effect. The settlement of the North Atlantic fisheries dispute after nearly a hundred years marked an epoch in Anglo-American relations. The vigorous policy of the United States toward the troubles in Central America and toward the boundary dispute between Peru and Ecuador enhanced its prestige in Latin America and confirmed the friendly confidence with which it is regarded, while the proceedings of the Pan-American Congress at Buenos Ayres materially strengthened the bonds of neighborly union among all American states.

Two great topics dominated the year in the United Kingdom. King Edward, the Peacemaker, died, universally lamented, and was succeeded by George V, who promptly demonstrated high qualities of benevolent rulership. The constitutional conflict over Parliamentary relations continued throughout the year, involving two general elections within the year, of which the second returned a House of Commons almost identical in party composition with its predecessor. The House of Lords strove to effect its own reorganization upon a non-hereditary basis, while the Radical element of the government coalition insisted upon depriving that body of all definitive authority in legislation. The Irish Nationalists retained the balance of power and announced their insistence upon a prompt granting of complete Home Rule as a condition of their continued support of the government. The Union of South Africa was completely organized and confirmed in its status as a self-governing member of the British Empire. Omnipotent and often murderous manifestations of sedition in India were repressed with a firm hand by Sir Charles Hardinge, the new Viceroy. Canada and Australia proceeded practically with their plans for building powerful auxiliary navies for co-operation with that of the United Kingdom.

French affairs were dominated by the conflict between Socialism and the Republic. The General Federation of Labor sought, through universal strikes, the incitement of sedition among government employees, destruction of property, and the ordering and committing of assassinations, to establish a reign of terror over the government and make Parliament and Ministry subject to its dictation. The Prime Minister, backed by a favorable majority at the general elections, met this treason with courage and declared it the policy of the government to regard such attacks upon the life and welfare of the Republic as crimes. In the early part of the year Paris and its environs were devastated by floods of unprecedented severity and destructiveness. In Spain a radical change of Ministry occurred, Mr. Canalejas becoming Prime Minister, with a mandate to fight to a finish the conflict between Church and State. Revision of the Concordat was announced, and in consequence thereof diplomatic relations with the Vatican were suspended at the initiative of the latter. The government enacted a law prohibiting the multiplication of clerical communities in the kingdom. Portugal crowned years of discontent with a revolution. The royal dynasty was expelled and a republic was established. Church and State were separated and religious communities were expelled. Late in the year counter plots for royalist restoration were organized by those who had not found in the Republic the personal profit which they expected.

The German Emperor held the centre of the stage in his empire, with several characteristic utterances. His vigorous reaffirmation of the doctrine of the divine right of kings and of his personal accountability to any earthly authority aroused widespread comment, while his earnest recommendation of total abstinence from intoxicating beverages attracted scarcely less attention of another kind. Increased taxation and refusal to reform the franchise system in Prussia gave grounds for growing popular discontent, which was practically manifested in an enormous growth of the Social Democratic vote in nearly all by-elections. The Reichstag was endowed with autonomy, but was not admitted into the Bundesrath as a sovereign member of the empire. Austria-Hungary incurred vast new expenditures for increase of the army and navy, the annexed provinces in the Balkans requiring more troops and the demands of the Triple Alliance calling for the building of a fleet of Dreadnoughts. The independence party was signally defeated in the Hungarian elections and the dual system of Deak was confirmed. A change of ministry occurred in Italy, but the policy of the government was little altered and the unhappy economic and social condition of the nation was little improved.

Russia continued her strangely contradictory career in constitutional development. The Douma's activities and authority as a representative parliament were increased and Ministerial responsibility to it became more acknowledged, while at the same time the arbitrary abrogation of the guaranteed constitutional rights of Finland was decreed, and widespread oppression and persecution of Jews occurred under governmental direction. Holland began a formidable system of fortifications, on the Scheldt and elsewhere, and determined to forsake free trade and adopt a protective tariff. Monaco became a constitutional principality, with universal suffrage and a parliament. Montenegro became a kingdom. Greece passed through the most perilous crisis of her modern history in safety. The incompetent and impracticable National Assembly was dismissed and another elected, in which the new Prime Minister, Mr. Venizelos, has an overwhelming majority. The Turkish government has had much trouble on the one hand with insurgent Albanians and on the other with the Committee of Union and Progress, but on the whole has continued, in the face of enormous difficulties, its work of rehabilitating the empire. Sedition in Egypt culminated in the murder of the Prime Minister by a "patriot," but the assassin was promptly punished for his crime and the strong hand of the Anglo-Egyptian government was not relaxed. Liberia, with American encouragement, made some progress toward better things, and improvement in the administration of the Congo was noted. Porfirio Diaz was re-elected and reinstalled as President of Mexico for his eighth constitutional term, and that republic celebrated the centenary of its declaration of independence. Some disturbances were fomented for sinister purposes on the frontier between Mexico and the United States, and anti-American riots were organized in some Mexican cities, but the good relations between the two countries remained unimpaired. An attempt to organize a rebellion against the constitutional government of Mexico has degenerated into sporadic bushwacking and thievery. Nicaragua suffered much from a protracted conflict between a dictator and revolutionists, in which the latter were finally successful. The year closed with Honduras in the throes of civil war, largely fomented by adventures from abroad. Panama lost her second President, Mr. Obaldia, by death, and installed his constitutional successor in an orderly manner. The election of Mr. Gomez as President of Venezuela gave promise of a better order of things in that country. Peru and Ecuador hazarded over their boundary dispute and left it still unsettled, despite the good offices of the United States and other neighbors. Chili suffered bereavement in the death of her President, Pedro Montt, but quietly elected Mr. Lazo as his successor and continued her progressive and aggressive course. The railway tunnel through the Andes, connecting Chili with Argentina and completing another transcontinental line, was formally opened. Mr. Pena became President of Argentina, and that country celebrated the centenary of its independence and entertained the Pan-American Congress at Buenos Ayres. Brazil elected Mr. Frouca to be her President, and suffered the outrages of two naval mutinies in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. Mr. Restrepo began his term as President of Colombia, and negotiations were renewed between that country and Panama for a readjustment of their relations. Japan realized that which had been expected by formally annexing Corea and by retaining her grip upon Manchuria under treaty terms. For the first time she suffered from the machinations of anarchism, in a plot against the life of the Emperor. China treated Tibet much as Japan did Corea, deposing the Dalai Lama and making his country practically a Chinese province. The campaign against the opium evil was continued with much success. A national assembly was convoked as a forerunner of an imperial parliament, and provincial assemblies met in all parts of the empire. Strong demands were made upon the government to hasten the progress of constitutional development, to which it in part acceded. A decimal system of coinage, uniform throughout the empire, was adopted, and steps were taken for placing the educational and military systems upon Occidental bases. Siam's benevolent and progressive King, the veteran Chulalongkorn, died and was peacefully succeeded by his son, Chulalongkorn Vajiravudh. Persia's efforts at constitutionalism did not avail to rescue her from a state of disorder approximating chaos. It was thus on the whole a year of effort rather than of achievement, of flux rather than of crystallization. There were some real achievements of importance to the world, but there were more wrestlings with problems which remain unconquered. But if 1910 was not *annus mirabilis* in the annals of this generation, it on the whole left the world in some degree the better for its having been.

DEATHS OF 1910.

Among Americans of note who died in 1910 are Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States; David J. Brewer, an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court; John W. Daniel, United States Senator from Virginia and one of the few genuine orators of the older school in public life; Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver, of Iowa, also an orator of distinction and one of the most promising of the younger leaders in national affairs; Senators Alexander S. Clay and Samuel D. McEnery, ex-Senators Thomas C. Platt and David B. Hill, of New York, and Wilkinson Call, of Florida; John D. Carlisle, ex-Senator, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives and ex-Secretary of the Treasury; John A. Kasson, long a member of the House of Representatives and distinguished as a diplomatist; William F. Draper, formerly Representative in Congress and Ambassador to Italy; George H. Williams, ex-United States Senator from Oregon and ex-Attorney General; William Everett, William C. Oates, Confederate brigadier, Representative in Congress from Alabama and Governor of that state; Hugh I. Grant and Clarence Lexow, formerly prominent in New York State politics; Major General Wesley Merritt and Wallace Randolph, U. S. A., both retired; the Right Rev. William M. McKivker, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Bishops Cyrus D. Foss and Henry Spillmeyer, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Bishops John Brady and Edward J. Dunne, of the Roman Catholic Church; in the world of letters, Samuel L. Clemens ("Mark Twain"), Julia Ward Howe, William W. Moody, William S. Porter ("O. Henry") and Rebecca Harding Davis; in the field of science and philosophy, Alexander Agassiz, William G. Sumner, William James and Borden P. Bowne; among artists, John La Farge, John Q. A. Ward, Winslow Homer and Charles Gilbert,

among philanthropists, D. O. Mills, Robert Treat Paine and William F. Letchworth; Harvey W. Scott, journalist; Agnes Booth Schofield, actress; Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Elder, founder of the Christian Science Church; Ralph Johnson, Arch Hoxsey and J. B. Moisant, aviators, and Jacob Schaefer, former billiard champion.

Among the notable personages who died abroad were Edward VII, King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India; Chulalongkorn I, King of Siam; Pedro Montt, President of Chili; Ignacio Mariscal, Mexican statesman; William Holman Hunt, Sir William Orchardson and Ludwig Knaus, painters; Count Leo Tolstoy and Björnsterne Björnson, in the world of letters; Giovanni J. Schiaparelli, astronomer; Miss Florence Nightingale, founder of the modern military hospital system; Goldwin Smith, Canadian publicist; Earl Spencer, English statesman; Henri Dunant, founder of the International Red Cross, and Frederick J. Purnell, philologist and editor of early English texts.

A happy and prosperous New Year!

Mr. Carnegie has established a German Hero Fund. It is a laudable move. The world will be better off when fuller recognition is given to the fine and generous characters who risk and often meet death in attempting to save the lives of others.

We have touted out the old; now let us ring in the new with dignity.

The project of deepening the Seine to not less than twenty-three and one-half feet, so as to make Paris a seaport, is again to the fore, and it will not be in the least surprising if it is executed.

Arizona and New Mexico ought to have a particularly joyous welcome for the glad new year.

It seems that Dr. Wilson, lately president of Princeton University and now Governor-elect of New Jersey, has applied for the pension from the Carnegie Foundation to which college professors are entitled on retiring after a certain amount of service. It is a perfectly commonplace and routine incident, such as many other teachers have participated in without comment. Yet Dr. Wilson's friends in the press are hailing it as an "honor" and as a "distinction that is to be conferred," while his opponents are exploiting "unfavorable comment" upon his readiness to become a "pensioner" simultaneously with his drawing a large salary as Governor of the state, as if the act involved some moral turpitude. All of which on both sides is the veriest nonsense.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

When the Stock Exchange was about to close yesterday a smiling member was receiving the felicitations of his colleagues for being the one man who "certainly" made money in the last year. A year ago the member had taken a front seat on the "water wagon" and was promptly besieged by fellow members with offers to wager that he would fall, stop or be thrown off before the year was over. He took every bait and they ranged from bets and cigars to checks of respectable value. Yesterday he was arranging to "cash in." Hence the congratulations.

"What makes you think she is uncultured?" "She thinks Ibsen's plays are stupid."

"Well, a lot of people think so."

"Yes, but she says so."—Toledo Blade.

SWEARING OFF—A TIMELY SOLOLOQUY.

Now Nineteen Ten is dying fast, and ere next year begins I must decide to rid myself of some besetting sins.

Last year I swore off "getting mad"—frustration—recklessness.

And really kept my temper down—till January second.

I have sworn off both smoke and cards, for smoking makes me sick.

And when I play bridge whilst for cash I scarcely take a trick.

I'm really somewhat at a loss to find some fault to spare.

With which to celebrate the birth of the approaching year.

I must and so I am going to swear off ere my resolve relaxes.

By Jove! I'll wait a week or two and then swear off my taxes!

GEORGE B. MOREWOOD.

McCool—What's my bill?
Clark—What room?
McCool—I slept on the billiard table.
Clark—Fifty cents an hour.—Chicago News.

High finance and politics are not uncommon companions in some of the Latin American republics, but love and politics are not such a common combination. An instance of it is told in one of those countries and in this case it threatens to disrupt the Cabinet of the President. The latter appointed a promising young man to the important portfolio of Minister of the Interior. For some time the young official paid marked attention to a daughter of the President and the supposed courtship grew. So also did the prestige of the minister. But one day recently the President, in the capacity of father, called in the minister and the latter was not ready to say that his attentions to the daughter meant that he had any idea of becoming a member of other than the official family of the President. The announcement of a new Minister of the Interior is now looked for daily.

"Mother, the baby is having a fit."
"Just as I'm saying," complained Mrs. Watson. "Why don't you tell me I have waited until I was dumpy?"—Washington Herald.

Germany is about to begin a vigorous campaign for the suppression of the dangerous long hair. With the approval of the Bavarian government, the chief of the Munich police department has already issued an ordinance forbidding its use in that city, and the Berlin chief of police recently announced his intention to take a similar step.

The lone bandit was about to enter the sleeping car.
"Stand back," cried the furious porter, confronting him with a magazine gun in each hand. "I haven't gone through these passengers myself yet."

With a yell of impotent rage the baffled villain threw himself from the train.—Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Hedley, New York's subway czar, might recruit a few "pushers" in Tokio. "The Japan Mail" of this city says: "Conductors ought to be positively forbidden to push passengers by main force into crowded cars. It is most impossible to have a conductor order you peremptorily to go into a car that it is quite impossible to find room in. When a car is full it is full, and there is no way to get into it except by being rude to those occupying it. Now, if the conductor is honestly convinced that there is room for an extra passenger in the crowded car he ought himself to be compelled to find the space for you before ordering you to enter. But this does not bother him in the least. He simply tells you that you must go in and compels you to make room for yourself."

"Yes, sir," said the trust magnate, proudly. "I am the architect of my own fortune." "The Japan Mail" of this city says: "I've got to say is that it's a lucky thing for you there were no building inspectors around when you were constructing it."—Chicago News.

People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Dec. 31.—The President discussed tariff commission legislation to-day with Representatives Dwight, Dalzell and Cederhead. Representative Hinchey told Mr. Taft he would do all in his power to have the tariff commission bill enacted into law, and when leaving the White House said: "The President's attitude on the question is generally commended in the West. In fact, the President is much better understood in the West than he was a few months ago."

Senators Crawford and Gamble and Representatives Burke and Martin discussed the vacancy in the United States District Judgeship of South Dakota.

Edwin Morrow, of Somerset, Ky., was strongly recommended to the President by Senator Bradley, Representative Langley and Representative-elect Caleb Powers for appointment as United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky.

Representative Culp asked the President if the petition for a pardon for John R. Walsh had been received by him. The Department of Justice has not yet turned the papers over to Mr. Taft. Twenty-seven thousand citizens of Mr. Culp's district signed the petition.

F. W. Page, of California, who operates a mine in Mexico, was introduced to the President by Representative Engelbright. Mr. Page spoke highly of the President of Mexico, and told Mr. Taft that so long as Diaz was head of that republic foreign investments would be safe.

The President will reappoint General John R. King as pension agent for the District of Columbia, having given his promise to Colonel Thomas S. Hopkins, Corporal James Tanner and General S. S. Burdett, who called in his behalf to-day.

President Taft attended the New Year's Eve celebration at the National Press Club in the White House and House of Representatives.

Among the White House and House of Representatives guests were Senator Stanger and Representative-elect Wanger, Morgan and Martin.

"Willie" Hoppe, the champion billiard player of the world, and Representative Nicholas Longworth played several games of billiards for the entertainment of the President, the members of the Cabinet and a few friends to-night.

THE CABINET.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Dec. 31.—The Attorney General gave a dinner to-night in honor of Chief Justice White, and invited to meet him the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Post Office and the Secretary of the Pension Office. The dinner was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Slater to witness the christening of their grandchild, the infant of the Russian attaché and Mme. de Struve. The ceremony was in accordance with the rites of the Orthodox Russian Church. The Russian Embassy staff and other diplomats were present with guests from resident and official society.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Dec. 31.—Encouraging reports come from the Austrian Embassy on the condition of Baroness Henselmüller, who is suffering from appendicitis. Although her condition is serious, less anxiety is felt. The ambassador will lead the diplomatic corps at the White House reception on New Year's Day.

The Austrian Counselor and Madame Von Loewenthal-Linow were hosts at dinner to-night, entertaining the French Counselor and Madame Lefevre-Pontalis, the Austrian naval attaché and Baroness Princesse von und zu Liebenstein, Princesse Koudachoff, Russian chargé d'affaires, and others.

Many well known persons were invited at noon to-day to the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Slater to witness the christening of their grandchild, the infant of the Russian attaché and Mme. de Struve. The ceremony was in accordance with the rites of the Orthodox Russian Church. The Russian Embassy staff and other diplomats were present with guests from resident and official society.

Countess Moltke, wife of the Danish Minister, will return here to-morrow from a week's visit in Boston.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Dec. 31.—The Vice-President and Mrs. Sherman are entertaining a large house party over New Year's Day. In the house party are Mr. and Mrs. Richard D. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. Hawk and Miss Gertrude Miller, and Miss Florence Miller, of Ulster.

Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth have as their house guests Miss Ethel and Kermit Roosevelt, sister and brother of Mrs. Longworth, and they had to dine with them to-night Miss Helen Taft, Robert Taft, Miss Harrison Anderson, John Heron, John E. Barker, Mr. French and Stephen H. Hays, all guests at the White House, and a number of others.

The Vice-President and Mrs. Sherman were the guests at dinner to-night of Colonel and Mrs. Thomas W. Symons, who are also entertaining the Hon. Dr. E. D. Tibbitts, president of the Hoosier School, and a number of other guests.

A smart dinner to-night at the Chevy Chase was a club to-night, which was preceded by a club to-night. Among the hosts were Captain Clayton, Lieut. and Mrs. Paymaster Higginson and Major Horton. Others dining there preceding the dance were Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Gherard, Lieutenant Commander Butler, Miss Katherine Jennings, Miss Olga Roosevelt, Miss Louise Cromwell and Ensign Spencer.

Mrs. Horace Lorton was the guest of honor at a luncheon party to-day, with Miss Wilson as hostess. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Dwight was hostess at a tea party this afternoon, given to introduce her niece, Miss Hicks, of California.

Telegrams were received here to-day announcing that Miss Helen Cannon, daughter and hostess of the Speaker, was ill at her home in Danville, Ill., and would have to abandon her usual New Year's reception. She will remain in Danville until she completely recovers.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.